The story behind the Ryerson sell-out

pages 4 & 5

15¢

BRAVE CANADIANS! Do you love freedom? I know you do. Do you hate oppression? Who dare deny it? Then buckle on your armour, and put down the villains who oppress and enslave our country.

—Wm. Lyon Mackenzie 1795 - 1861

NEW CANADA

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JANUARY 1971

GM - UAW make pact in Detroit

CANADIAN AUTOWORKERS BETRAYED

By RALPH SPRINGER

OSHAWA, Dec. 26 — 23,500 Canadian auto workers, employees of General Motors of Canada plants here and in Windsor, Toronto, London, St. Catharines and Ste. Thérése, Quebec, began to return to their jobs last Monday after a three-month strike that resulted in a devastating exposure of the "international," i.e. American, trade union movement in this country.

Canadian members of the United Auto Workers of America, the UAW, found out last November what the Detroit-based union means by "international solidarity" when the 375,000 U.S. General Motors workers settled with the company and went back to work leaving their Canadian "brothers" out in the cold at the factory gates.

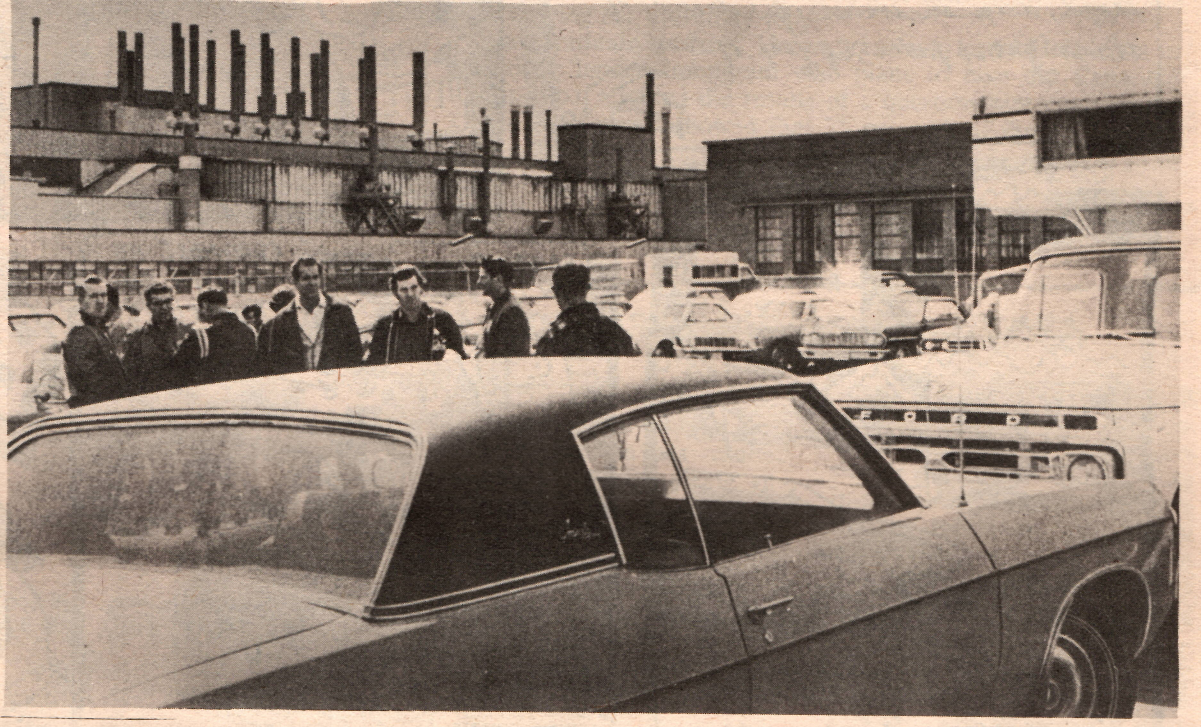
After assuring mutual support among strikers on both sides of the border when the walkout began in September, the treacherous union leadership tried to pass off the split as merely "a secondary issue." But nobody here was fooled by this and the men in the Oshawa picket lines were fed up.

"International union?" answered one angry veteran when asked about the UAW, "Hell, what we've got is two unions!" "The UAW doesn't give two hoots about us," said another, "Woodcock (UAW international president) said we'd go out together and go back together. Our Canadian leaders must be stupid, or else they're letting Woodcock make them look stupid."

This widespread feeling of outrage among the rank and file had the pro-American local UAW chieftains jittery. At a meeting in Oshawa the local union officers, fearing denunciations from the membership, ordered the microphones removed from the floor. But angry workers didn't let them get away with it. Their threatening demands forced these two-bit henchmen to return the missing microphones.

At the same meeting, Oshawa local leader Abe Taylor was booed when he referred to "our American brothers" in a speech explaining the betrayal.

Meanwhile, Dennis McDermott, the Canadian head of the UAW, turned in a star dramatic performance (as a comedian) when he quickly switched from blaming the unrest on "anti-American elements" in the union, to posing as the champion of oppressed Canadian workers:



Oshawa GM workers block plant gates with cars on their first day out

"We have to teach GM that Canadians are not another bunch of colonials," he said in rejecting an "insulting" offer by the company on Dec. 10th, substantially the same offer that was accepted the following week after talks between U.S. UAW chief Leonard Woodcock and U.S. GM Board Chairman Roche in Detroit.

McDermott didn't need a fortune-teller to figure out that he wasn't going to get very far by making dark hints about Yankee-hating bogeymen lurking in the shadows. Despite the raw deal they got from the U.S. neither GM workers here or Canadians in general harbour ill-will toward the American people.

We are, however, enraged at those Americans who control and take part in the system of "multi-national" corporations like GM (sometimes referred to as the "gold-plated sweatshop") and big-business unions like the UAW, that together own our industries, exploit our natural resources and oppress us. This system is known as U.S. imperialism.

The settlement that was finally announced by Woodcock on Dec. 17th fell considerably short of the UAW's announced objective of so-called "absolute wage parity" with U.S. workers in which the cost of living allowances for the Canadian workers would be calculated on the basis of the consumer price index in the United States, the virtue in this being, presumably, that the cost of living would be expected to rise faster South of the border. Of course prices have been known to rise faster here, and might very well do so in the future, but it doesn't matter anyway because the company, sensing the short term disadvantages, refused to go along with the idea.

The UAW gained a parity of sorts (in Canadian dollars naturally) but workers here will not attain the immediate U.S. rate of $4.25 an hour until next December. They will begin with $4.12, or 13 cents less and this amount will be withheld from any cost of living advances over the term of the three year contract.

The hotly disputed issue concerning the use of the French language in all aspects of the operations at GM's plant in Ste. Thérèse, Québec was dropped as soon as talks started in Detroit.

GM is perfectly capable of doing business in any language it pleases. Tibetan if need be. and as a matter of fact *in France GM uses French.* But it refuses to budge in Québec because it considers the Ste. Thérèse plant, along with its other enterprises in Canada to be part of its "domestic," i.e., American, rather than international operations. This seems to be a matter of principle with the company, although at the same time it is unwilling to grant parity in cost of living benefits to the Canadian section of the "domestic" set-up.

GM believes in the principle of screwing the Canadians as foreigners when it comes to paying them, and making them speak American when they report for work.

The UAW, meanwhile, is prepared to co-operate; they re-

See AUTO page 6

Two-month strike at plant

WORKERS FIGHT IMPERIALIST SHUT-DOWN

By VICKI POSTL

The 270 workers at Johnson, Mathey and Mallory are waging a militant strike for the right to work, and for human dignity. The company, owned by American and British interests, moved part of their production from Toronto to Woodstock last June. Seventy-one workers were laid off, without severance pay. The workers who remain are fighting for severance pay and a chance to move with the company when the rest of it goes. They are also fighting for the other workers in the country who are facing similar problems from imperialist companies.

The strikers are waging a tough battle. The secretarial staff, plus about five members of the International Union of Operating Engineers (who have since been kicked out of their union after heavy pressure from the strikers) are scabbing. They can't be doing much production work, because the work is all for skilled labour. But the benefits that the strikers are fighting for will automatically go to the other staff.

The company has been sending in rented trucks to make deliveries. Avis trucks were originally making deliveries, but the union set up a picket line at the Avis offices, and those trucks have stopped. Now the company is using Dufferin trucks, driven by profes-

Continued page 6

Students across Canada demand 85% quota

By KATHY COPPS

THUNDER BAY — Lakehead University Alma Mater Society on Nov. 11 joined a number of universities across Canada in supporting a petition to limit the number of foreign professors on Canadian faculties.

The petition sponsored by the Canadian Liberation Movement (C.L.M.), demands that federal and provincial governments pass legislation establishing a quota of 15 per cent on foreign professors teaching in Canadian schools.

The students' society support of the petition demands is a progressive step for Lakehead students who realize the necessity of developing Canadian independence in order to organize for the defeat of American imperialism. This is a necessary step in leading to socialism.

More recently, the Graduate Students' Union of the University of Toronto also adopted the C.L.M. demand for an 85 per cent quota on Canadian professors. This followed upon the recommendations of the Alberta Association of Students for a 90 per cent quota. And the Council of Canadian Unions at their August convention supported the C.L.M. 85 per cent quota demand.

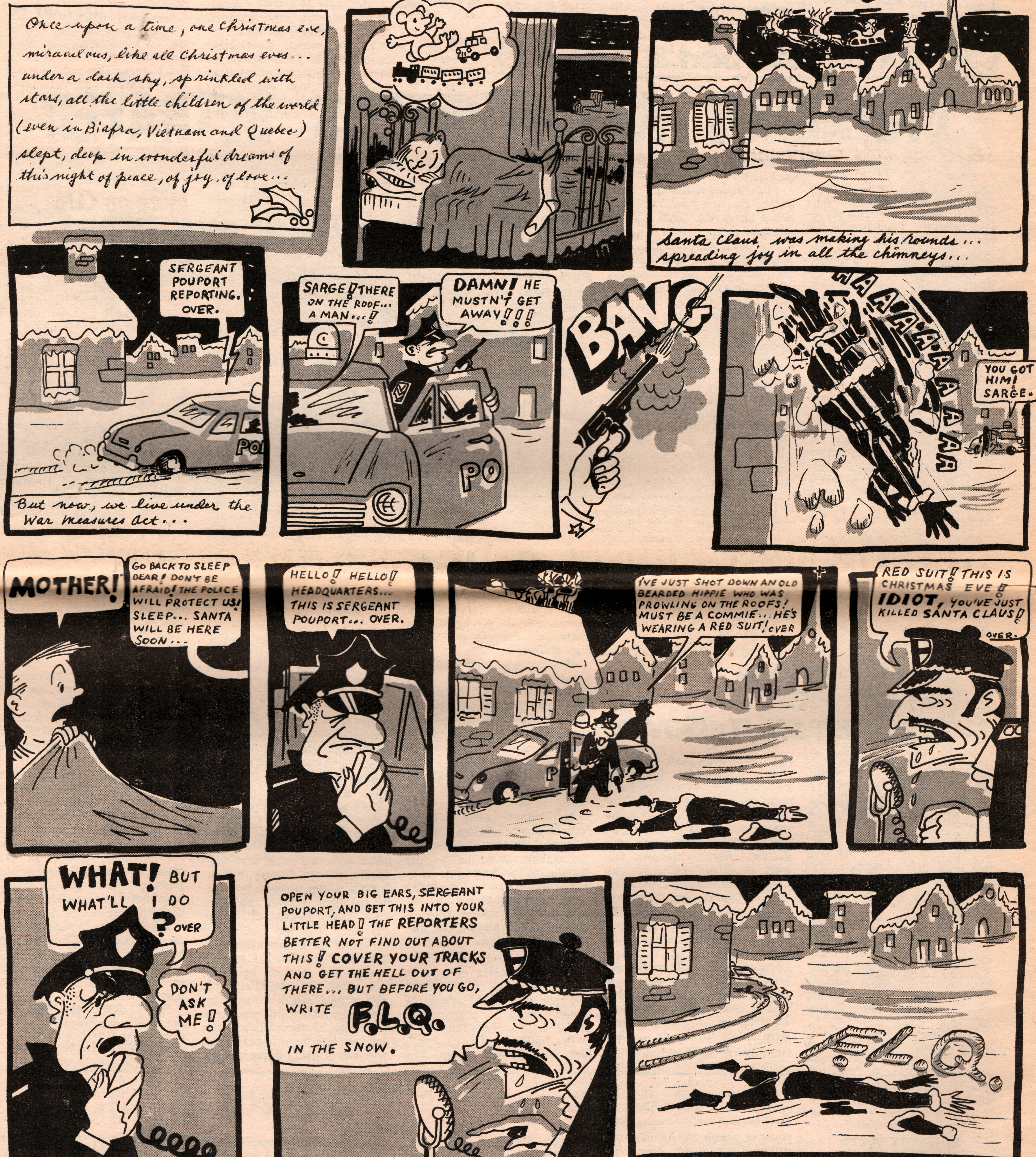
We must realize that almost all other countries in North America and Europe have a 95-100% quota or its equivalent of professors which are citizens of that ocuntry. Many people feel that we, as Canadians, do not produce qualified teachers and American professors are almost naturally better. This is, of course, one facet of our colonial mentality which must be overcome.

Our country is suffering from economic control by the U.S. and is therefore a colony of that country. Once we no longer control our economy it is impossible to be free from political and cultural control by the same imperialist power. For this reason the Canadian Liberation Movement (C.L.M.) feels it is essential that a majority of Canadians teach in our universities because these institutions and their graduates play a major role in the shaping of our nation's thinking.

See QUOTA page 6

THE ASSASSINATION OF SANTA CLAUS.

A CHRISTMAS STORY FOR LITTLE CHILDREN... WHO LIVE UNDER THE WAR MEASURES ACT!


Once upon a time, one Christmas eve, miraculous, like all Christmas eves... under a dark sky, sprinkled with stars, all the little children of the world (even in Biafra, Vietnam and Quebec) slept, deep in wonderful dreams of this night of peace, of joy, of love...
Santa Claus was making his rounds... spreading joy in all the chimneys...
SERGEANT POUPORT REPORTING. OVER.
PO
But now, we live under the War Measures Act...
SARGE! THERE ON THE ROOF... A MAN...!
DAMN! HE MUSTN'T GET AWAY!!!
PO
BANG
AAAAAAAAAAA
YOU GOT HIM! SARGE.
MOTHER!
GO BACK TO SLEEP DEAR! DON'T BE AFRAID! THE POLICE WILL PROTECT US! SLEEP... SANTA WILL BE HERE SOON...
HELLO! HELLO! HEADQUARTERS... THIS IS SERGEANT POUPORT... OVER.
I'VE JUST SHOT DOWN AN OLD BEARDED HIPPIE WHO WAS PROWLING ON THE ROOFS! MUST BE A COMMIE... HE'S WEARING A RED SUIT! OVER
RED SUIT! THIS IS CHRISTMAS EVE! IDIOT, YOU'VE JUST KILLED SANTA CLAUS! OVER.
WHAT! BUT WHAT'LL I DO? OVER
DON'T ASK ME!
OPEN YOUR BIG EARS, SERGEANT POUPORT, AND GET THIS INTO YOUR LITTLE HEAD! THE REPORTERS BETTER NOT FIND OUT ABOUT THIS! COVER YOUR TRACKS AND GET THE HELL OUT OF THERE... BUT BEFORE YOU GO, WRITE F.L.Q. IN THE SNOW.
F.L.Q.

Cartoon reprinted from Quebec-Presse of December 20.

Translated from the French by New Canada.

NEW CANADA

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All articles, with the exception of unsigned editorials, represent the opinions of their authours and are not necessarily those of the publisher.

Letters

Likes New Canada

Sirs:

A friend sent me a copy of NEW CANADA Vol. 1, No. 5. A very interesting and forthright publication—a breath of air in a polluted atmosphere of propaganda I find it.

I have been extremely active in this field for a change of concept in regards to Canadian labour; from U.S. control to a Canadian federation of labour —for Canadian sovereignty vs. U.S. domination—covering 20 years at my own expense. I am no office holder of any kind but suposedly retired as I am now 73 years of age, yet I find the problems growing even more pressing as time goes on. Fascism is now an established fact in Canada as a result of the use of armed forces in the Quebec developments.

Will you kindly furnish me with back copies as I can possibly use some of the data as I write for the Cape Breton Highlander.

V.C.,
Arichat, N.S.

Terrorism aids reactionaries

Friends:

The kidnap and kill techniques adopted by the FLQ have had the inevitable effect of alienating many potentail sympathizers and strengthening the forces of reaction. This policy of killing symbolic but personally non-violent hostages encourages right-wing extremists and builds popular support for repressive government measures.

The futility of the terrorist approach is indicated by its rejection in every revolutionary movement that has succeeded in overthrowing a capitalist tyranny.

Algerians have just reminded us that in their seven-year struggle for freedom from France, no such killings were tolerated.

Lenin denounced the Russian Socialist - Revolutionary Party for its terrorism and assassinations. He related this to the "passionate indignation of intellectuals, who lack the ability or opportunity to connect the revolutionary struggle and the working-class movement into an integral whole." Such people, he said, have difficulty in finding "some outlet for their indignation and revolutionary energy other than terror."

Similarly, Mao Tse-tung strongly opposed "adventurism and ultra-revolutionism," thereby repudiating the self-styled "Maoists" of the Canadian Communist Party (M-L), alias the Internationalists.

Che Guevara rejected guerrilla warfare "where a government . . . maintains at least an appearance of constitutional legality" and where the "possibilities of peaceful struggle have not yet been exhausted." He insisted that if these possibilities *are* exhausted, the armed struggle can succeed only if supported by a majority of the people.

Mailbox bombings and kidnap-killing have guaranteed majority opposition to the FLQ, even in Quebec.

Trudeau's performance

While Trudeau was able to capitalize on FLQ excesses, he widened his credibility gap by asserting that "democracy flourishes in Canada" and that every government to the limit of its resources and ability is deeply committed" to the solution of "deep and important social problems." He was also incredible in implying that peaceful change had improved conditions in Quebec and the rest of Canada.

In Quebec, WASPs remain dominant. Unemployment is almost double the national average, and is rising under the Trudeau-Benson anti-labour policies. Bourassa has offered no solutions except the old, self-defeating pleas for more American capital.

The Trudeau and Bourassa governments, like their predecessors, are thus creating conditions for separatism in Quebec. But the FLQ provided an excuse and a precedent for the use of federal forces to suppress separatism. Otherwise, outside armed intervention would have aroused most Quebec people to immediate resistance.

Dual Standards

Leading the attack with carefully prepared expressions of horror, and using the "bleeding heart" slogans of right-wing extremists, Trudeau appeared to be aiming beyond a few terrorists toward general suppression of radical dissent in Canada. This would explain his use of the War Measures Act instead of the available legislation against sedition and murder.

His indignation over death caused by the FLQ was in remarkable contrast to his failure in reducing high death rates among our Indians (whose life expectancy is about half the Canadian average).

Our "flourishing democracy" has helped in the killing in Vietnam, for the worst of all possible motives—the financial gain from selling war materials to the U.S.

And where are the Canadian government's protests against the conditions described by the *Wall Street Journal* in its report that "honourable men of high rank now sit in Washington calmly discussing the possibilities of such things as methodical assassination of Communist leaders abroad."?

Such attitudes, of course, are a continuation of the policy set forth by D. J. Goodspeed, writing as an officer of the Canadian army in NATO. He favoured the military *putsch*:

"Government supporters must be completely terrorized from the outset. In this the insurgents should be utterly ruthless . . . all government suporters should be rooted out and disposed of . . ."

Thus our political leaders display hypocrisy with respect to assassination, and gross neglect with respect to urgently needed reforms. These leaders must therefore get the blame both for separatist sentiment in Quebec and for the "passionate indignation" which leads some frustrated intellectuals to terrorism.

Now the governments concerned show every sign of relying on increasingly repressive measures instead of constructive change. This must eventually produce revolutionaries who are far more popular and successful than the FLQ can ever be.

Harold Bronson,
Saskatoon

More on CLM

Dear Sir:

I am interested in your movement and would like to help. I am a highschool student at a school where nationalist feelings are predominant. I feel our school is ripe for organizing around the isssue of Canadian freedom. 80 to 90 per cent of the student body support the idea of Canadian liberation. I feel with a little help the school could be organized. Could you please send me some information about your organization and some printed material if you have any.

Fraternally yours,
A. S., Toronto.

Break from U.S. union control

Retail Clerks forge militant Cdn. union

By New Canada
Ottawa Correspondent

An independent Canadian union controlled by rank-and-file workers—that's the kind of organization retail store clerks in eastern Canada have set up and are building fast.

Over 1,000 store workers in Newfoundland, Ottawa and Montreal have already pulled out of the management-loving Retail Clerks International, and have organized their own Canadian Merchandising Employees Union. More clerks are joining the C.M.E.U. regularly as their contracts with the U.S. union expire.

The struggle has been mounting within the 35,000-member Canadian branch of the U.S. union for some years now, but finally broke into the open on September 12, 1970, when delegates of the 1,000 workers met in Ottawa to elect a five-member executive and ratify a genuinely democratic constitution.

Corrupt deals

National president of the new organization is Tom Rees, a 46-year-old veteran union man who for 13 years had tried to serve the retail workers inside the "International."

For all that time Rees had put up with the "International's corrupt, self-perpetuating executive. He saw quiet deals being made with chain-store management, and noted that the union officials kept getting bigger salaries and all-expense-paid trips to vacation resorts while the workers' wages hardly kept pace with the cost of living.

When an election was held and some alternative was offered to the union's executive, Rees asserts, ballot boxes in Montreal were stuffed to ensure the 'right' results.

In 1968 the Montreal-Ottawa local went into 'voluntary' trusteeship, meaning that its funds were to be completely controlled by the U.S. executive. In two years Rees saw a surplus of $250,000 disappear and the local went $120,000 in the hole, even though dues were raised from $3 to $5 for full-time workers and double-dues were charged on one occasion.

But it took two strike demands by Canadian workers to prove to Rees that there was no way he could fight for the retail clerks' interests inside their so-called "International" union.

First was a 9-day strike of Steinberg's stores in the Ottawa valley last December. The "International" there was so corrupt that the company appointed the union stewards!

Needless to say, U.S. headquarters opposed the strike. This is the policy of such American unions: to suck the workers dry and to serve the interests of big business. This is the type of union that backs the U.S. imperialist war of aggression in Vietnam, while in colonies like Canada it tries to keep the workers down—to the point of preventing them from striking for basic economic rights.

But Rees persisted. After the five months' negotiations ended in a contract, he was rewarded with a posting as International Rep to Newfoundland, which the U.S. officials think of as a kind of Siberia, where they hoped Rees could do the least harm.

Newfoundland struggle

The fact is that Newfoundland retail clerks in the International are the worst paid in the whole country. Many are actually making *less* than the Newfoundland weekly minimum wage of $40 for women and $50 for men! They have working conditions to match such pay.

Furthermore, the 590 Newfoundland workers in the International were already struggling. They had earlier voted to form their own union, but had been talked into giving the "International" one more chance just before Rees arrived.

Now came the second strike demand from Canadian workers, the one that finally convinced Rees to quit the "International." In June of 1970 the Newfoundland retail clerks voted to strike against their intolerable conditions — in one store in St. John's alone it was 30 to 3 in favour of striking.

But the "International" wired NO STRIKE from its Philadelphia office. Rees was disgusted and flew back to Montreal intending to resign rather than try to dissuade workers from striking when he knew they were right.

The next morning he was back on a plane to Newfoundland. Astounded by the strike vote, the company had locked the workers out of six stores, and Rees went back to help them fight the lock-out.

Democratic constitution

But now, heartened by the courage and instructed by the example of the Newfoundland workers, this devoted Canadian union man could see that there was a real alternative to the U.S. union he had been forced to serve. Through the summer he worked towards the September 12 Ottawa meeting, and the C.M.E.U. was born.

The Canadian union's constitution is far different from that of the bankrupt "International." Not only are all executive members directly elected, but but any Local can get suggested changes put to a membership plebiscite simply by obtaining a majority at a Local meeting. They won't even have to wait for a general meeting.

In the International, by contrast, it takes 25 Locals together just to nominate a candidate for the executive—a provision that explains why there are no Canadian executive members except for the appointed trustee — since there are only 11 Canadian locals!

Of course the "International" stooges won't give up on their Canadian empire without a fight. They maintain a phoney front group here called the Canadian Council of Retail Clerks, which is supposed to speak for Cnadian members of the "International," and they first tried unsuccessfully to get it to blast Rees.

Rank-and-file base

When that didn't work they went over to more direct tactics. A large crowd of well-informed workers demanded to know what had been done with over a quarter-million dollars of their funds when the "International's" executive met recently in Ottawa, and the bureaucrats' reply has been to sue Rees for giving the workers exact facts and figures.

For his part, Rees says he welcomes the suit. He says he "never felt better" than he does now that he's working for an independent, rank-and-file-controlled Canadian union, and that the lawsuit will give him a chance to reveal once and for all what he knows about the "International."

As for the C.M.E.U. with all but 40 or 50 of those 590 Newfoundland workers already joined, with some 450 Ottawa area workers and over 100 Montreal clerks, Rees sees nothing but steady expansion ahead, and is looking forward to his first contract negotiations soon. As he puts it, "the International is like a pyramid upside down, it has no base among the workers, and a good storm will bring it down."

National unity

This breakaway represents the second major step Canadian store workers have taken *this year* to free themselves from bondage to a U.S. union. Last January 28, 2,500 workers in 17 locals of The Retail Wholesale Department Store Union (RWDSU) in Saskatchewan voted to withdraw from that "International."

Among the reasons for the breakaway were: failure of U.S. union to permit Canadian workers to elect their own leadership and to act on Canadian issues and failure to give aggressive leadership to the merger of RWDSU with other unions in related fields (See NEW CANADA, Vol. 1, No. 1).

At that time, workers realized that the policies of the U.S. union were aimed at keeping them weak and divided where they should be strong. Store workers are among the most downtrodden and oppressed in Canada, and we have seen how both the Retail Clerks International and the RWDSU have tried ot keep them that way.

Now, there is a possibility of real unity among Canadian store workers. With two successful breakaways in one year, we should look forward to more defections from American union ranks in this area in 1971—under the banner of a militant, democratic national union.

THE STORY BEHIND THE

300 workers out on the street

By PAUL MacRAE

TORONTO—More than 300 workers have lost or will lose their jobs in the American takeover of yet another Canadian publishing house, Ryerson Press. And with other Canadian publishers also passing into American hands and closing up (such as the W. G. Gage plant in Scarborough, a Toronto suburb), few ex-Ryerson employees will find new jobs in their line of work.

The United Church of Canada sold the 142-year-old publishing house for $2 million to McGraw-Hill of Canada, a wholly-owned subsidiary of a U.S. company. The church claims the Ryerson press was in the red, but other sources indicate the church just wanted out of the business.

If the house was losing money, it was because the church moved production of the *United Church Observer* to a scab shop, and drained Ryerson profits into church activities.

Curiously, although the production end of the business was paying its way, this part was sold first. The publishing unit — which reportedly was losing money—will be kept for a year or two. Then the 20 or 30 men still at work will also be laid off, and production will be moved to the U.S.

The three unions involved — the Typographers, Pressmen's, and Bookbinders' unions — which should have fought for their members' jobs, did little or nothing to stop the sale.

"The union has done nothing except write letters to the newspapers," said one Ryerson worker, a bookbinder. "They've talked to the Robarts government, but beyond that they say their hands are tied. We've paid union dues all these years—if the union doesn't do something who will?"

In fact, the unions heard of a possible sale a year ago but "never thought they'd do it." The ITU staged a small demonstration outside the United Church offices November 31—one day before the sale became final. It was too little, too late, as the union must have known.

All three are international unions committed to "business unionism" and not opposed to American takeovers of the Canadian economy.

Of course, the union leaders made the now-familiar pilgrimage to Queen's Park to ask the provincial government to "do something." They got the same answer as the Dunlop workers several months ago and every other group of workers that has asked for help—"No."

Premier Robarts and Stanley Randall, Minister of Donations to Ailing U.S. Companies, eucourage American investment in Ontario to "stimulate industry" and "create jobs." They dole out millions in forgiveable loans to draw American industry into the province, but they haven't got a cent for Canadian firms like Ryerson.

Ryerson will become a distributing house for McGraw-Hill books and a prestige name for the bookcovers. The printing and publishing end will move south to "stimulate industry" in the States.

Surely the unions know by now that American stooges like Robarts and Trudeau won't help them.

Yet, strong action might have saved the situation. A sit-in in the plant by Ryerson workers would have received warm support from many sections of the Canadian people — other workers, students, people from all walks of life who want to end imperialist domination of our country.

The failure to prevent the sale of Ryerson press to an American firm proves again the struggle for Canadian independence must be linked with the workers' struggle for socialism. And it proves that Canadian workers need militant *Canadian* unions willing and able to fight for Canadian jobs.

A traitor capitalist c

By DAWN ASPINALL

On November 2, 1970 McGraw-Hill, the American-owned subsidiary of McGraw-Hill Inc., started its takeover of Ryerson Press. On December 1 the deal was completed.

The sale of Ryerson followed by just one month the U.S. takeover of one of Canada's largest textbook publishers, W. J. Gage, by the Chicago firm of Scott Foresman and Co.

These two sales virtually complete the process of the American takeover of the Canadian publishing industry which has been going on since the 1940's. Only two Canadian companies are left in the textbook market, McClelland and Stewart and Clarke Irwin. In the Canadian publishing field as a whole there are only 53 Canadian-owned firms, and many of these are merely clearing houses for foreign books with no publishing programme of their own. Of the remainder, 33 are controlled by U.S. firms and 12 by British concerns.

The takeover of the Canadian publishing industry is just one aspect of the almost total domination of Canadian cultural institutions by American economic interests:

- the Canadian publishing industry, especially in its most lucrative and structurally important sector—textbook and educational material—is American-owned;
- the Canadian periodical press has been effectively destroyed by *Time* and *Reader's Digest* which were granted special tax exemption by the Pearson government in 1965;
- newsstand and rack distribution is controlled in Canada by three American companies — Curtis Distributing Company, Select Magazines, and Fawcett Publications — and virtually excludes Canadian paperbacks and magazines;
- Canadian Press relies heavily on U.S. wire services for news gathering,

and material syndicated in the
dominates major portions of the d
newspapers read every day by Ca
dians;

- Canadian universities are ex
iencing a major crisis as a result
domination in certain key ideolog
areas by American professors
bring with them American course c
tent, American textbooks and Ameri
imperialist methodology.

Continentalist Logic

The sale of Ryerson Press evoke
violent public reaction from all level
Canadian society partly because of
symbolic value as an integral par
the Canadian identity. It is Cana
oldest publishing house, established
years ago by Egerton Ryerson. Du
the 1920's and 1930's it played a
nificant role in promoting Canadian
erature. It is also one of the largest
ducers of Canadian textbooks and
cational material for use in Cana
schools.

But the sell-out of Ryerson to A
ican interests is not a unique oc
rence. It is just one more expressio
the continentalist logic which moti
Canadian capitalists and manager
their willing cooperation with An
ican economic and cultural imperial

Cultural colonialism has always
a feature of Canadian capitalism. C
ada was first a colony of Britain
then an American colony. In the 19
Canadian publishing was dominate
British interests and takeovers
conducted by Oxford Press and
Isaac Pitman and Sons. After W
War II American interests began
invasion of Canadian publishing
the entry of companies like McG
Hill and Holt, Rinehart and Winst

Communications Monopolies

In recent years the United States
flux has been reinforced by a chang
the nature of the publishing indu

CBC hires trained agent of U.S. State Department

TORONTO — The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation has just appointed an ex-official of the U.S. State Department to one of its top posts, director of public relations.

Nicholas Volk Jr. is an American citizen who spent 10 years as an "information officer" in the American foreign service, setting up U.S. "cultural programmes" in Cambodia, Thailand, East Pakistan . . . and finally Canada where he spent five years (1964-69) as "information" officer at the American Consulate-General in Toronto.

The CBC post is Volk's *second* job with Canadian governments in the past year. On April 1, 1969, he left the direct employ of the United States Government to become Regional Arts Officer to the Province of Ontario Council for the Arts — an Ontario government agency which spends more than $700,000 a year on developing "Canadian" culture.

This job should have been a minimum three-year stint because it involved planning the future organization of the arts in Ontario. But Volk was fired in June of 1970 when, as one highly placed source told *New Canada,* "he just couldn't deliver the goods—he was a flim-flam man." Also the people in the Niagara Region, where he was to do most of his work, refused to co-operate with him —"He went over like a lead balloon." His appointment at the CBC was quietly announced in November.

On April 5, 1969, the Toronto *Star* reported on the controversy surrounding Volk's Arts Council job as follows:

Volk is a 36-year old Ivy League American who graduated from Harvard in the early '50's with a degree in international relations, served as a naval officer and then moved into the foreign service. He was a director of public affairs in Cambodia, Thailand and East Pakistan, coming to Toronto in 1964 as information officer at the American Consulate-General. He left that post on March 31 and joined the Arts Council on April 1, becoming a landed immigrant to do so.

"While I wouldn't say that there are parallels between Thailand where I worked in 1961-2 and Canada, I think my experiences there will be very helpful to the work I'm supposed to do here for the province," Volk said.

"What I tried to do in East Asia was to achieve an understanding and appreciation of the values of a country as reflected in the culture. I tried to stimulate an awareness of the values of the country's own institutions and then introduce American solutions to cultural problems — adapted of course to the local socio-economic climate . . ."

What then is the Canadian cultural identity?

"I'm not sure that a national identification is essential for this country. I feel that a certain flavour or style comes out of a particular locality. I think the Canadian identity can be found in the tolerance of the people and their respect for individual values. And one of the reasons I wanted to stay here is the tremendous hospitality of the people."

Volk has received a hospitable welcome from many of the powerful people in the provincial arts establishment. Floyd Chalmers, a publishing executive and patron of the arts says, "If Volk is the best man for the job, then he's a good appointment. We've suffered a brain drain of our best men for as long as I can remember and if we can get a competent American, that's fine with me. This isn't a case of taking someone from the CIA who would be privy to our military secrets."

Our military secrets? Certainly not. Volk's field is cultural subversion. Or, to use his own words, "to stimulate an awareness of the value of the country's own institutions and then introduce American solutions to cultural problems — adapted, of course, to the local socio-economic climate."

Sources at the CBC have told *New Canada* that Volk's latest job is more closely related to policy-making than the public relations title indicates. It is a post that reports directly to the Director of the English Network, Eugene Hallman. It also controls the publishing of books made from CBC programmes, which means an involvement in the planning of major programmes. It is a post which gives Volk access to almost all levels of decision-making at the CBC, on the grounds, surely, that the director of public relations knows what the public wants!

Nick Volk is clearly a trained agent of U.S. imperialism and he should not be working in Canada at all—let alone in a strategic communications medium like the CBC.

This article is just the beginning of the Nick Volk story. The next issue of *New Canada* will carry more details on Volk's activities in Canada. In the meantime, we urge our readers to protest his CBC appointment by writing letters to their local newspapers, by writing and phoning their local CBC radio and television stations. Letters to *New Canada* are certainly welcome, especially those suggesting further action on this latest imperialist outrage.

HARVEY GOLDEN
1932 - 1970

A HUMBLE WORKINGMAN WHO FOUGHT THROUGHOUT HIS LIFE FOR SOCIALISM — FOR THE LIBERATION OF HIS CLASS, OF HIS COUNTRY AND OF ALL MANKIND.

HIS DEATH WAS HEAVIER THAN A MOUNTAIN, HIS EXAMPLE GIVES US HOPE AND DETERMINATION.

HARVEY'S COMRADES
IN THE CANADIAN
LIBERATION MOVEMEN

RYERSON PRESS SELL-OUT

lass

a change which is a result of the development in the U.S. of conglomerates in the communications field. For example, Ginn & Co. of Boston, one of the leading educational publishers in Canada through its Canadian subsidiary, is owned by Xerox. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, home office New York, merged in 1967 with CBS. Van Nostrand (Canada) Ltd. is owned by Litton Industries.

McGraw-Hill itself seems to be getting into the communications empire game. Three days before taking over Ryerson, McGraw-Hill completed negotiations with Time Inc. in New York for the purchase of 16 radio and television stations. This makes McGraw-Hill a $70 million-a-year operation and heavyweight contender in the communications monopoly game.

The two remaining Canadian firms which publish textbooks and educational material, are very small slices of the economic pie compared to this.. Clarke Irwin, by comparison, earned $3 million of the $33.8 million a year textbook market in Canada during last year.

Canadian Content

But how, one will ask, will this affect Canadian content in educational texts or interfere with the means of cultural expression?

This will inevitably happen, and in two ways. One is directly related to the production of text books which will be Americanized in content. The other is through the indirect effect American competition in the textbook market will have on Canadian trade publications— literature, fiction, short stories, and books of general interest.

Quill & Quire, the publishing industry magazine, has argued that because each province imposes strict regulations on the content of text books used in schools—in Ontario it is "Circular 14" which prescribes that 85% of material used in elementary and high schools must be by Canadian authors — that Canadian content is assured regardless of the imprint. Regardless of these regulations a large and increasing share of the school text market is being filled by imported books. In the schools, they fill school libraries which are not covered by "Circular 14" and they are used ni the classroom as alternate texts and often, despite "Circular 14," as the main text. Also, it is important to remember that of the $33.8 million educational market, only $13.1 million is accounted for by sales at the elementary and secondary school levels. This **leaves $20.7 million worth of educa**tional material, presumably for use in the technical schools, community colleges and universities, completely unregulated. Because of their low budgets and the competitive strength of the large American houses most Canadian firms that produce educational material leave the university market untouched.

There is another factor that makes the consolidation of McGraw-Hill into the communications field even more ominous in relation to Canadian educational publishing, and that is the use of media packages as educational tools. Such items are not regulated under the Department of Education's circular.

Our Literature Ignored

The almost complete takeover by American interests of textbook publishing in Canada has also an effect on trade publication — that is, novels, poetry, short stories, and books of general interest on current topics of importance to Canadians. The two largest Canadian firms, McClelland and Stewart and Clarke Irwin, depend largely on their profits from textbook sales to finance the production of a trade list of Canadian material.

Part of the so-called absence of Canadian literature has been the discouraging effect of the inability and/or unwillingness of Canadian companies to take chances with new authors and new kinds of material. If they experience difficulties in the textbook market their unwillingness to expand trade lists increases proportionately. This affects the level of experimentation and creative activity in literary fields which forms the matrix out of which grows any national literature.

The meagre amount of Canadian book production is in direct contradiction to the size of the book market in Canada. The dollar volume of sales of *imported books* in Canada for 1969 is *$124 million,* of which $100.7 million went to U.S. books. The provisional figure for sales of *Canadian books* in 1967 is *$31.7* million. Together this makes a sales market in Canada for trade books alone somewhere in the neighbourhood of $155 million. And yet given this fairly respectable trade market, look at the small number of Canadian titles published each year. In 1968 2,011 new Canadian titles were produced. The figure for 1969 is 2,034 and the corresponding figure for Britain is 32,393 and for the U.S. 29,579.

Also because Canadian publishers see the Canadian market as an extension of the U.S. market this influences decision-making in relation to what to publish. A book by a Canadian author is always implicitly scrutinized for its saleability in U.S. markets and if it is deemed unworthy its chances of being published are lessened.

Poor Management

There has also been a consistent lack of interest in Canadian publishing in developing, either individually or in cooperation, the economic infrastructures necessary to exist as separate and independent firms — structures like sales, promotion and distribution systems. Most rely on selling in the U.S. and Britain and using their structures if they want a big sale. There has therefore been little attention given to using these tools of the industry in the selling and promotion of Canadian material in Canada. The other device used by traditional Canadian firms, and Ryerson is no exception, is to rely on the relatively protected textbook market where no sales and promotion is necessary to make profits.

Failure of Nerve

Ryerson Press, finding itself in financial trouble, performed in the most amazing manner. It made only the most feeble attempts to enlist government and public support. Gavin Clark, general manager of Ryerson, however made an effort in early October to involve the Ontario government. According to Clark, Stanley Randall, the Ontario minister for Trade and Development expressed the willingness of the government to investigate the possibilities of re-financing Ryerson. However, the United Church made the decision to sell out to McGraw-Hill without waiting to hear what the government would propose. Clark was informed of the sale 2½ hours before the press conference on November 2.

Clark also says that he informed the Federal government about Ryerson's plight as early as May 17 through Jean-Luc Pepin's department. Not only was there no response on the part of the government in Ottawa, but Pepin, when asked in the House on November 3 if he had been previously informed of Ryerson's difficulties, couldn't remember. Obviously, the Liberal government in Ottawa is well-contented with the takeover of Canadian publishing by American interests. Furthermore, the Liberal Party convention in November passed a resolution urging Ottawa to interfere in the sale: Trudeau stated his intention of ignoring this resolution.

This is, of course, the same Trudeau who made all those heart-wrenching speeches about democracy when he brought in the War Measures Act.

Even after a public outcry was raised against the sale of Ryerson throughout the month of November, both levels of government failed to act. Robarts arranged one meeting with Brisbin of the United Church and an official of McGraw-Hill, but was then seized by a characteristic inertia until the sale was completed on December 1, at which time the government arose out of its lethargy long enough to set up a Royal Commission to study the difficulties facing Canadian publishers before subsiding again into unconcern.

This whole farce clearly demonstrates that the leadership in halting the American takeover of Canadian publishing and Canadian cultural institutions will not come from either the Canadian government or from the business community. It must and will be taken up by the Canadian people.

'White Niggers of America'

CANADIANS TO GET CENSORED VERSION

Once again we Canadians have been reminded of our colonial status.

The long-awaited English edition of Pierre Vallières' *Négres blancs d'Amérique* (White Niggers of America) is being published in January by the U.S. "left-wing" publishing house, Monthly Review Press. The translation, which has been approved by Vallières himself, will be sold to English-speaking people all around the world — except to English-speaking Canadians.

Monthly Review sold the English Canadian rights to the big pro-imperialist Toronto publishing house McLelland and Stewart — who promptly arranged for a censored Canadian edition.

The Monthly Review translation is now being revised for the Canadian colonial audience by Laurier LaPierre, a notorious NDP federalist. These revisions mean that the 'Canadian' edition will not be available until April, while the U.S. edition is to hit the stands in January.

McClelland & Stewart have no plans for publishing a paperback edition — only middle-class Canadians who can afford the $7.50 library edition will be able to read this important work by a Quebec revolutionary.

Jack McClelland proudly announced at a news conference that he had consulted federal "Justice" Minister Turner about publishing the book. Turner is the author of the repressive Public Order act.

Vallières wrote the book while in a New York prison in 1966-7 and it has become one of the most important documents of the struggle of the people of Quebec for national liberation from U.S. imperialism. No wonder McLelland and Stewart is making every effort to keep this book out of the hands of the Canadian people.

In Quebec, too, the authorities have tried to keep people from reading it. Vallières has been charged with sedition because of sections of the book and copies have been illegally seized from bookstores.

Why did Monthly Review delay the publication of the English translation for two years (a *German* translation has been out for a year now) and why did they actively try to sell Canadian rights to a traitor capitalist enterprise like McClelland and Stewart when three small publishing houses had requested those rights

Imperialism makes strange bed-fellows. On the one hand, Jack McClelland is a founder of the pro-imperialist "Committee for an Independent Canada" (see Nov. 1970 *New Canada*). On the other hand, Monthly Review proclaims itself to be an anti-imperialist journal.

Whether Monthly Review bowed to political pressure or simply decided to make a fast buck, we do not know. But, either way, their actions threaten to deprive the Canadian people of an important part of our too-little-known revolutionary history.

We judge people by their actions, not by their words. All of Monthly Review's honeyed words about fighting U.S. imperialism are now exposed by their real-life actions.

Because *New Canada* believes it is of primary importance for Canadians seriously concerned about the national liberation struggle to read the writings of one of its foremost advocates, we are distributing the original *Parti Pris* edition in French at the price of $3.50.

This edition is not only absolutely accurate but it also contains 100 pages of theory that are not included in any of the re-editions that have appeared.

The actions of McClelland and Stewart are perfectly characteristic of Canadian publishing houses owned by the sell-out (comprador) bourgeoisie. Either these houses sell-out financially to imperialist interests (Ryerson, Gage, etc) or they sell-out ideologically.

What is needed, now, is a People's Publishing House to provide books and newspapers of importance to Canadian people at a low cost. This is what NC Press (which publishes *New Canada*) is in the process of becoming. We are now the exclusive distributors in English Canada of the uncensored version of Vallières **book, as well as a complete** selection of revolutionary literature from Quebec, in French. Before spring we will be publishing the English translation of Léandre Bergeron's *Pocket History of Quebec* — an anti-imperialist history book that is Quebec's number one best-seller (over 30,000 already sold).

In addition, we will soon be publishing two important new books on the struggle for Canadian unions and the struggle for Canadian universities.

COMING NEXT MONTH

NEW CANADA

Special supplement on the

Quebec Crisis...

For the first time — the real story of what happened

Also in the February issue

- *The plight of prairie farmers by John Warnock*
- *A new stage in the Canadian liberation struggle by Gary Perly*
- *An analysis of the auto pact*
- *Articles on the labour front across the country.*

SHUT-DOWN

Continued from page 1

sional strikebreakers, and the union is now picketing there. The pickets haven't been successful in stopping these trucks, but the union followed some of them and they were empty. The company is trying to confuse the workers.

Three times a week there are mass picket lines to prevent the office scabs from entering the plant. Because the union is small and keeps within the law (an army of police show up each day) they are successful in slowing down the cars, but not in preventing them from entering. The police have been doing their best to protect the company and ignore the strikers rights.

The company is a very powerful one. Because it is two large companies combined in Toronto (Johnson and Mathey is British, Mallory is American) they are large, although not well known. In Toronto they make electrical equipment, rings, precious metals and salts and other diversified goods. They also own silver mines in South America, and make batteries and tubes in other plants. The division that already moved to Woodstock makes timer switches for washing machines.

The company has always been extremely hard to deal with. A few years ago several of the men discovered they had mercury poisoning, at almost 100 times the safe level. Their teeth were falling out and their gums were turning blue. The company refused to give them any compensation because they hadn't lost any days off work because of the poisoning. It took two years, and a new union leadership to get those men their just compensation.

Many of the workers have been on the four to midnight shift for 15 years. The company has refused many times to allow rotation of shifts. The wages of the workers are also not up to standard. The semi-skilled workers get about $2.50 an hour, depending on job classification, but the more skilled workers get $1.00 to $2.00 an hour less than the standard industrial wage.

Because of indignities like these, the workers really hate the company. This has added to their militancy. Their anger is aimed at an imperialist company that has the "right" to plan the Canadian economy and the Canadian workers' lives for its own profit.

The company is moving to a rural area, an area that does need development. But the company is moving only because it will be more profitable. The workers in Woodstock can be paid extremely low wages, and organizing a union there will be virtually impossible. This means that the workers in Woodstock will be intensively exploited. Woodstock should be developing industry, but it should be up to the representatives of the people to decide where industry is to be developed.

Shutdowns and plant moves should came before a board with government, public and union representation, and companies should not be allowed to move according to greedy whims.

The strikers are in a directly chartered local of the Canadian Labour Congress. That means that they are not a local of a larger union, but are tied directly to the CLC. That also means that they are fighting the strike virtually on their own, since the CLC has given them only the very minimum of help. Within the past two years, the CLC has dissolved three-quarters of their directly chartered locals, and use every opportunity to get them into U.S. unions. Last year the United Steelworkers of America tried to raid the plant, but the workers refused to be organized into an American union.

The CLC has given this local very little help. The union president, Doug Upton, said it took them half an hour of real pleading with the regional CLC representative to agree to a Christmas party for the strikers' children. The CLC West End Toronto region gave $50 to the strike. That's less than 25 cents a striker!

Because the union executive is inexperienced, and hasn't gotten any help from more experienced CLC unions they have made some bad mistakes. The strike started at a very bad time. Two of the departments supply electrical goods to Northern Electric, which was on strike at the beginning of the JM&M strike. Another department and a half supply electrical parts to General Motors, who were also out on strike then. As one worker put it, "You don't try to get the company to agree to your demands when he's in the hospital. You wait until he's healthy, then you hit him hard." Now that these plants have begun production, the strikers are in a better bargaining position. But the company won't really be hurting until the beginning of January, and by that time the strike will have been on for two months.

Because they've been out so long, the strikers must be stronger than ever, and more united. They must escalate the struggle and try to prevent the plant from moving, because that is the issue they should get others to support them on. There could be a massive publicity campaign about imperialist companies that move only on their own profit-seeking greed.

The union has tried to raise the issue publicly, by having informational picket lines at Richmond and Yonge streets, where a small part of their production is located. But the newspapers have failed to report and raise their issue, and the Christmas crowd just rushes past them. In order to win their demands they are going to have to be extremely tough.

The union has accepted the fact that the company is going to move. They don't know when it will move, and seem to think of it as a long way off. But the company could move overnight. They have twice as much land in Woodstock, and a building that can be expanded quickly.

The attitude that the company has a right to move if they grant severance pay, is not going to benefit the workers in the end. They will still not have jobs, and severance pay doesn't last very long. The strikers realize that the company has no right to move at all, and they must prevent this.

Be a New Canada reporter

In less than a year, *New Canada* has grown both in circulation and size. We started out as a local half-tabloid newspaper. With our readers' interest and help we have been able to move to a full tabloid format with national coverage of the anti-imperialist struggle in Canada.

In order to improve our service, we are asking readers to send us reports on the struggle in the areas where they live. We want to know about the trade union struggles in your area, what's happening in the schools and universities, and about community issues relevant to the movement for independence and socialism.

The struggle for Canadian liberation is growing in every community across the country. If you would like to be the NEW CANADA reporter in your community, or if you would like to distribute NEW CANADA in your community—please write:

The Editor, NEW CANADA,
Box 6106, Station 'A',
Toronto 1, Ontario.

Autoworkers

Continued from page 1

fused to take the part of their members in Quebec and bowed out of the dispute saying they would prefer to wait for a political solution, passing the buck to the Quebec government. Obviously the UAW thinks of itself as a business and not as a political force.

In fairness, however the union did realize one of its demands. They managed to get General Motors to put its supplementary unemployment benefit back into operation, a good thing considering the special situation all workers face these days in Canada, the land of the layoff.

These provisions should come into effect just in time because the company has announced that plans are still firm to phase out the GM of Canada Frigidaire division by the end of 1970. This will affect about 400 UAW members in Toronto and GM is still not clear how many of these will be absorbed into the company's other operations. It clear though that "those who are new employees" (whatever that means), will be laid off.

GM is right now building a big new addition to its Toledo, Ohio, Frigidaire plant. Appliances for Canada will now come from the U.S.

It is no coincidence that this plant closure comes hard on the heels of the big GM-UAW Detroit deal. Why was this not brought up? Or was it?

Within the past year, there have been many Canadian auto plant closures:

● White Motors closed its Kelvinator division in London, Ontario. Hundreds were laid off and production has moved to the U.S.

● Ford is cutting back its Windsor, Ontario tool-room. Production has been moved to the U.S.

● Chrysler turned over all Detroit-Windsor trucking to Americans, where it had previously been 50-50.

● Eaton, Yale & Towne is firing hundreds of workers and closing its London automobile lock plant. The locks, which are supplied to Chrysler, will now be imported from the U.S.

● Philips Electronics is laying off hundreds and closing its Toronto car radio plant. The radios are supplied to Chrysler, which will now bring them in from the U.S.

● And now Frigidaire is moving back "home."

This list does not include the thousands of lay-offs in auto and auto-parts plants.

An Oshawa picketer summed up the situation last month: "This strike wasn't for our benefit at all. It's just big money and politics, that's all it is."

It was suggested by many workers that GM actually wanted the walkout so that they could cut production and clear the backlog of vehicles that had lots since the economic slowdown began early this year.

The whole truth is even more outrageous than that, however, as it becomes apparent that the aims and objectives of the UAW fall right into line with the grand strategy of the U.S. auto monopolies (and the U.S. government) to secure Canada as a "free trade" area, and wipe out once and for all the tattered remains of Canadian auto production.

General Motors claims it cannot afford to pay its Canadian workers the same wages it pays in the U.S., but they price the same automobiles 20% higher in this country.

Evidently what the American imperialists mean by free trade is freedom to crush and super-exploit Canadians without any interference at all.

Actually wage parity is not a sound policy for Canadian auto workers and it doesn't take much imagination to figure out that the UAW must be aware of this. With Canada no longer a "low wage" area, GM and the other companies are starting to move the jobs back home where the bulk of the UAW members live. This is already taking place with some of the highly-paid trades . . . for instance tool and die makers are getting few and far between in Canadian auto plants these days.

But in order to clear the way for this, the 1965 Canada-U.S. Auto Pact will have to be revised to lower or eliminate requirements that factories in Canada produce a certain quota of cars sold here.

With rising unemployment in the U.S. the Americans have been pushing hard to get the pact changed. In fact U.S. president Nixon has proposed the abolition of the Pact's Canadian production requirement.

The UAW's sense of "international solidarity" hasn't led it to fight the proposed change in the Pact. In fact Woodcock said last June that the auto industry should be "rationalized," by which he means that the production quotas ought to be reduced.

Although Canadian government officials are terrified of what will happen to our auto workers, we'd better not look for help from that quarter. When Nixon calls, can Trudeau be far behind?

The General Motors strike of 1970 will be remembered by Canadian workers as the time when a big lie was exposed: that international unions are needed to combat international companies. The Canadian auto workers again found themselves fighting both the company and the treacherous UAW, while these two were sleeping together in Detroit.

McDermott is trying to blame the sell-out on the Canadian workers' desire for "autonomy" but that is a lie too because Canadians, who were willing to fight the same company on a continent-wide basis, simply wanted the strike to continue until workers on both sides of the border had settled. That's what "international solidarity" means if it means anything.

It is historical fact that Canadian auto workers were organized before the Americans were. (The Autoworkers Industrial Union of Canada, founded 1928). We sent organizers to help in the U.S., and this is the kind of international solidarity Canadians should continue — proletarian internationalism, not imperialism.

Canadian auto workers have started to come to grips with this problem. On the basis of the facts, the best strategy is to build an independent Canadian autoworkers' union to fight the imperialist companies on our own terms and in our own interests.

OISE victory -
GREENFIELD RESIGNS

The *New Canada* special report on the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (OISE) and the Canadian Liberation Movement demonstration in October demanded that two highly placed administrators be removed from positions of power because of their support of the Americanization of OISE. Long-standing opposition to these two men crystallized within OISE during November and December with one major success.

Dr. Greenfield, recently chairman of the Department of Educational Administration, had consistently hired Americans over Canadians. Popular and well organized opposition among staff, students and faculty forced Greenfield to resign, effective immediately, in early December.

Dr. Brison, the American Coordinator of Research and Development, brought forth a list of priorities for OISE. These "priorities" served to justify OISE's current programme of irrelevant research. Canadian studies was not very high on the list, as could be expected. Staff, students and a few faculty expressed a considerable lack of confidence in Brison, but the faculty machinery was still able to push Brison's programme through. But it was a costly victory, with the pro-Canadian opposition gaining in strength and numbers.

CANADIAN STUDENTS SUPPORT 85% QUOTA

Alberta students demand 90%

ALBERTA — The Alberta Association of Students has recommended a 90 per cent quota on Canadian faculty and students in any programme in the Alberta education system.

In two briefs to the Royal Commission on Educational Planning (the Worth Commission) the Association said, "If the educational system is to meet the needs of the people of Alberta, it must not become dominated at the teaching level by non-Canadians."

Other recommendations included: free day care facilities in each institution in the province, free access for all Alberta citizens to all educational facilities, joint student-instructor control of all policy-making organs of the educational system and the pegging of faculty salaries at the level of the average salary of the Canadian labour force.

People's Needs Ignored

The first submission to the Commission (which was later vetoed by the Alberta Association of Students' president) explained that educational systems are organized and run to meet the demands of those who control the community. And in Alberta, it is the needs of foreign corporations — not the needs of the people, that are being met.

". . . the decisions which shape the future of Alberta are not made in Edmonton, but in New York, Dallas or Los Angeles. It should therefore come as no surprise to find that the educational system of Alberta serves the needs of American capital very well.

U.S. Capital Dominates

"For example, the capital-intensive nature of American investment in Alberta requires that there be a supporting net of light industry established to service the directly extractive industry of the giant corporations. This light industry is the main market for graduates of Alberta's technological institutes. Indeed the technological institutes exist primarily to produce people for jobs which are in no way secure, which are dependent entirely on the whims of American Corporations, and which are not necessarily compatible with the kind of labour force which would meet the needs of the people of Alberta. The Universities produce the professionals necessary to ensure the efficient maintenance of an essentially colonial system, the managers necessary to supervise the system, and the social scientists necessary to act as apologists for the system which is exploiting the people and the natural resources of Alberta.

"Obviously, the important problems faced by Alberta students today in their struggle with the post-secondary educational system cannot be separated from the problems of the people of Alberta as a whole. Those problems are a direct result of the total domination of the political and economic life of the province by American capital."

A shortened version of this report was ratified by the Students Association, but the sections pertaining to the quota and to academic salaries was not adopted as policy.

"Repo Report"

CANADIANS FAVOUR QUOTA SYSTEM

By DAN DRACHE

A growing number of Canada's most highly trained personnel are joining the growing ranks of the unemployed because Canadian universities aren't hiring Canadian graduate students.

A report recently released by the Graduate Students' Union of the University of Toronto explains why the hardest hit by the Americanization of the academic job market are recent Ph.D. graduates. Called *Who Needs the Ph.D.*, the report is an in-depth account by Marjaleena Repo of the job hunting experiences of 190 Ph.D.s from the University of Toronto who were seeking work last spring.

Of this group seeking employment, only 55 per cent found positions — 44 per cent failed to find employment. Of the 105 who found jobs, only 73 were satisfied with the jobs they got.

Canadians Favour Quota

One of the most valuable findings of the Report is that Canadian graduates (72.5 per cent) favour a quota or other restrictions as a solution to the crisis. Only one Canadian who didn't find employment still opposed the quota.

By striking contrast, of the American Ph.D.s who were studying at the University of Toronto and participated in the study only 19.4 per cent saw the job situation as a national problem requiring restrictive legislation. A majority of these U.S. citizens (74.2 per cent) believed that *no* remedial action was necessary.

Many of the Canadian graduates pointed out that since countries like the U.S. and the U.K. have restrictions on Canadians the Government should institute reciprocal legislation.

A Canadian English Graduate reasoned: "Canadian citizens should be given first chance to apply for a job. Foreign citizens should be given jobs *only* when there are no qualified Canadian citizens available."

Americans Preferred

Almost three-quarters of the U.S. nationals who participated in the study opposed the suggestion that Canadians be given hiring preference by Canadian universities. They believed that the Americanization of Canada's universities was beneficial and necessary. They did not see the ti-in between the large influx of U.S. nationals and jobless Canadian doctoral graduates. As far as they were concerned, citizenship did not affect who was hired. As one said: "There has been no protectionism and Canada's universities have done well. In fact, they couldn't have expanded without massive outside help." (English graduate, USA).

Another American stressed that because Canadian universities were inferior they should be grateful for the influx of American trained academics: "Canada is able to retain so few people with ability and the desire to work, teach, and lead, that she cannot afford to turn down anyone who comes here." (Chemistry graduate, USA).

By opposing the quota proposal these students become the defenders of the U.S. national interest in Canada. A minority of Canadians supported the pro-American view.

The opposition of most American graduate students at the University of Toronto to the quota stems directly from their national self-interest. American nationals support hiring practices which make it easy for American professors to get jobs in Canada and hence control the curriculum. Canadian graduates with the same level of education want to build a university system which puts an end to the American domination of Canada's educational system.

As the Report says, "While hundreds of Canadian Ph.D.s are turned down in their attempt to find academic positions, the Canadian Government allowed 2280 professors and principals to emigrate to Canada in 1968 and 2,398 in 1969, the greatest proportion of whom were from the U.S. and the U.K." Of these better than half or more than 1,000 Americans professors are being hired by Canadian universities annually.

A report released by the Committee of Presidents of Ontario Universities last April showed that Canadian professors comprise barely 50 per cent of those teaching subjects such as history, economics, sociology, and English. The presence of U.S. professors means that Canadian students face a constant barrage of American academic orthodoxy and learn next to nothing about their history, their economy, or their own literature. Knowingly or not, Canadian students are being assimilated into an American branch-plant culture. Liberal education and American professors have become the mechanism which supports American imperialism in Canada.

One place where the report seriously errs is in calling for a freeze on graduate enrollments as a solution to the job crisis. Cutting back on enrollment is no solution to the main problem which is American academics taking jobs away from Canadian graduates.

It is forecast that by 1975 Canadian universities will employ 35,000 full-time academics which is almost double the 1970 figure of 18,000. Canadian university manpower requirements plus normal government and industry hiring patterns indicate that there will be jobs for *all graduates* from Canadian universities.

Clearly a legislated quota is the most important method, and an indispensable one, for protecting Canadian institutions and for securing jobs for Canadians.

Toronto grads want 85%

TORONTO — The General Council of the Graduate Students' Union of the University of Toronto has recommended the implementation of an 85 per cent Canadian quota on teaching staff in every department at that university.

It also recommended that 100 per cent of junior staff be Canadian, and that the two-year tax holiday given to foreign professors be abolished.

These recommendations are in line with the demands put forward in the Canadian Liberation Movement's national petition campaign for an 85 per cent Canadian quota.

And, they represent a significant amendment to the Repo Report which originally suggested a two-thirds quota. Graduate student members of CLM who attended the Council meeting pointed out that, according to the Repo Report and D.B.S. figures, even a 100 per cent quota on new hirings across Canada would not mean the employment of those Canadian Ph.D.s now looking for university jobs.

The Graduate students' Union president, Larry Hoffman (an American landed immigrant who plans to take out Canadian citizenship) revealed the results of a questionnaire done by the Union last year. It showed that 75 per cent of those Canadian graduate students responding wanted a quota of anywhere from 70 to 100 per cent.

This, he felt, was an overwhelming mandate from U of T graduate students in favour of a strong quota demand of 85 per cent.

Lakehead University quota

Continued from page 1

The number of foreign professors in Canada has resulted in Canadian studies being virtually ignored.

Also as the students as L.U. are aware, Canadian Arts students read almost solely American textbooks and therefore study American problems. The courses and texts are written and taught by U.S. academics which develop in the students, an American world view.

Of course we realize the importance of having some foreign professors in our universities. In fact they are necessary to the intellectual development of the university, but we feel that having 15% of our professors from foreign countries is the most liberal percentage we can afford and still retain some amount of national control.

Naturally we in C.L.M. do not feel that a few thousand names on a petition, presented to the government will overnight revolutionize the university or put an end to American imperialism. However, we hope that by following the example of a number of universities across Canada, students across the land will demand a quota to end foreign control of our universities. In so doing they will increase the awareness of all Canadian people that we must no longer allow our country to be a colonial appendage of U.S. imperialism.

For information contact:
Canadian Liberation
Movement,
Box 481
Thunder Bay S, Ontario.
OR
The 85% Canadian Quota
Campaign,
Box 5574, Station 'A',
Toronto 1, Ontario.

Canada must have Canadian Universities

Support the 85% Canadian Quota Campaign which is being waged across Canada right now.

1. **Sign the petition—get your friends to sign it.**
2. **Write to us and ask for petition forms to distribute at your school or place of work.**
3. **Get your union, students' council, church group, or any other organization to endorse the petition in writing and send it to us.**

The 85 Per Cent Canadian Quota Campaign
Box 5574, Station 'A', Toronto 1, Ontario

Put your name on the line!

York Senate releases figures

The York University Senate has released the figures on the new hirings in 1969-70. Last October, the Canadian Liberation Movement forced the Senate to agree to reverse an earlier decision refusing to release the statistics.

The figures show that of the 138 new appointments, a mere 42.8% were Canadians, 31.2% American, 11.6% United Kingdom, and 14.5% other nationalities. 65 of the 138 hired received their highest degree in the States. At York the only department that has a majority of Canadians is the physical education department. Sociology faculty is 17.6% Canadian, 47.1% American. English is only 38.6% Canadian, and philosophy has 21.4% Canadian.

The total overall percentage of Canadians at York in the Arts faculty is 41%, with 32% American and 27% other. York is one of the most heavily Americanized universities in Canada, many of the departments are headed by Americans.

These recent figures show that the administration has no plans to reverse the trend. Only the 85% Canadian Quota can change this disgraceful situation.

Save Quetico & defeat U.S. imperialism

Citizens oppose logging in Park

THUNDER BAY — Concerned citizens are forming organizations in communities throughout Ontario to oppose logging in Quetico Provincial Park (the main park in North-Western Ontario).

The Department of Lands and Forests divides the Park into three areas: the south-central area reserved for recreation; the 439-square-mile north-western area is under contract to the Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Company (a subsidiary of the U.S. giant Boise Cascade); and Jim Mathieu Lumber Co., a subsidiary of Domtar Ltd., holds a cutting license for the 468-square-mile northeast area.

Thus, the Ontario government has permitted lumbering in more than half the park — 907 square miles of a total 1,750. While cutting is still permitted in the area where Jim Mathieu Co. operates, the Department of Lands and Forests has declared a moratorium on the area under contract to Ontario-Minnesota.

However, Domtar intends to sell its interests in Jim Mathieu Lumber Co. to Ontario-Minnesota (O-M), making O-M the sole lumbering company operating in Quetico Park.

Citizens' Groups

The citizens' groups opposing lumbering operations in the Park are demanding that the government block this sale. The government cannot do this under existing legislation. On Nov. 4, Jack Stokes (NDP-Thunder Bay Riding) demanded in the Ontario legislature that Land-Giveaway & Forest-Rape Minister René Brunelle change the legislation to prevent "trafficking" in logging licenses. Brunelle said that his department was looking into requiring departmental approval for any transfer of shares in logging companies.

On Nov. 12, Brunelle stood up in the legislature and approved of Domtar's sale saying that O-M needs the pulpwood and chips from the Jim Mathieu license and the sawmill at Sapawe for its mill expansion at Fort Frances. "This government," he said, "has earnestly sought expansion of the woods industry which accounts for more than 70 per cent of employment in northwestern Ontario. I should point out that we have a responsibility to Ontario-Minnesota to meet the wood requirements of their expanded facilities."

The area timber manager for O-M, Bruno Seppala, has stated that calculations on the amount of wood necessary to keep the company's new mill in Fort Frances operating economically included taking 200,000 cords annually from Quetico Park ! ! !

The opponents of commercial cutting in Quetico have so far mainly been persons involved in tourism and conservationists concerned with protecting wildlife, preserving historical landmarks and guaranteeing that Canadians will always have a bit of unspoiled wilderness for recreational and research purposes. Their main demand has been an end to timber cutting in the Park and its reclassification from a natural environment into a primitive park.

No Unemployed

Both Brunelle and Domtar officials have claimed that the immediate result of stopping all cutting in the Park would be unemployment for 80 Sapawe mill workers and 145 non-mill workers. Conservationists argue that no jobs need be lost since, with Ontario government subsidies, the logging operations could be relocated to other timber limits outside the park. The Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests has agreed that this would be possible. Boise-Cascade, O-M's parent company, has already 7,500 square miles of timber rights in Ontario — between three and four million acres allowable cut and the vast majority not cut.

Reclassification of Quetico to a primitive park would mean that an organized campground at French Lake would have to be phased out, no roads would be permitted anywhere within the park for any purpose, outboard motors would be banned and no resource extraction would be permitted.

Last June, Brunelle appointed an advisory committee on the park. It is currently receiving written submissions but will not be holding public hearings until the spring.

The logging of Quetico Park has become symbolic of the many problems U.S. imperialism has brought to Northwestern Ontario: misuse of natural resources, increasing underdevelopment, the drainage to U.S. corporations (like Boise Cascade's O-M) of wealth created by the productive labour of Canadian workers.

Give a little and take a lot. That's the way imperialist companies behave in the U.S. colonies, including Canada.

Meanwhile, government officials like René Brunelle, Ontario Minister of Land-Giveaways and Forest-Rape, approves of and actively supports the blackmail demands of O-M for more cheap hydro and more logging rights in Quetico.

That's why the people of Northwestern Ontario are becoming militant on the Quetico issue. And, that's why the Mayor of Fort Frances has asked for mass support in his fight against the government.

The conservationists have been doing a job of getting public support for an end to logging in Quetico and for re-employment of workers now logging in the park without full compensation for any time los tduring the move of operations.

However, the December 28 protest demonstration in the park which was organized by the highschool students of Thunder Bay was focussed on the single "Save Quetico" issue. Members of the Canadian Liberation Movement in Thunder Bay participated in this "Wilderness Happening" (as the protest was called) as did students and conservationists from Fort Frances, Atikokan, Dryden and other northern towns.

The CLM put forward the point of view that only militant action (as opposed to 'happenings') directed at the real cause of the Quetico crisis (imperialist monopolies like O-M) could solve the problems. CLM members also pointed out that this struggle had to be led by Ontario workers, especially those in the lumber industry. Production workers daily confront the realities of imperialist corporations and they have the organization and discipline to do something about it.

However, none of the unions in the area, not even the union most directly involved, the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union (affiliated to the American-dominated Canadian Labour Congress), has taken a position on the Quetico question.

In fact, these unions, possibly in alliance with company stooges, have been spreading rumours through the saw mills that the "Save Quetico" movements are being financed by tourist outfitters in the 'States. This may or may not be true. But, the main point is that the sruggle to save Quetico is a genuine anti-imperialist struggle which is in the interest of the Canadian working class.

But these American unions work with the companies here because it is to their advantage to do so. As business unions, they are not concerned with broader social and political problems in Northwestern Ontario. In fact, so far as the U.S. union officials are concerned, no matter whether O-M builds three new mills in Minnesota and merely sucks Ontario dry.

However the pulp workers of Northwestern Ontario are beginning to see through the unholy alliance of union officials with management and government lackeys.

The workers of Northwestern Ontario must unite with real friends to defeat their real enemies. It is to this end that the Canadian Liberation Movement puts forward the following eight demands to Save Quetico and defeat U.S. imperialism.

1 That Ontario Hydro not sell additional hydro power to Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Co.

2 That the hydro already being sold to O-M be sold at standard rather than a reduced rate; and that the practice of an American company selling hydro to Canadian companies be stopped

3 End all timber cutting for commercial pudposes in Quetico Park and reclassify Quetico as a primitive park

4 Move all lumber operations inside the Park to timber limits outside the Park, guaranteeing that no wages be lost and no jobs jeopardized because of the move

5 Require up-to-date pollution control in all plants, and require Domtar and O-M to implement full and effective reforestation programmes

6 Improve access from the north end into the Park so that Canadians will be able to use it. And, whereas now 95 per cent of the Park users are Americans, entering the Park from the south end, foreign visitors be required to pay a higher fee for use of the Park which is paid for through taxes on Canadian working people

7 That the Ontario Government place restrictions on the export of pulp so that fine paper will be produced in Canada, thereby providing more jobs in Canada

8 End the policy of Land-Giveaways and Forest-Rape.

O-M attempts power grab

On Nov. 26, the mayor of Fort Frances, A. J. Marshall, asked the Northwestern Ontario Development Council for help in stopping the sale of hydro power to Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Co. (O-M) for use in its new mills in International Falls, Minnesota, U.S.A.

O-M had a 10-year permit to export Canadian power of 14,500 kilowatts. Now the company wishes to raise it to 24,000 in 1971 and 37,000 by 1976 in addition to a permanent 10,000 kilowatts for standby.

Although power is readily available from International Falls for its new Minnesota mills, O-M wants to buy Ontario power because it is cheaper.

Imperialist Blackmail

Mayor Marshall said, "We want our natural resources and power in Ontario. If they put all the mills over there, they don't have to manufacture here. We are depleting our resources. This is a one-way street and we are only encouraging development of Minnesota, not Northwestern Ontario . . . We do not want to export our power at the expense of jobs here. I'm not anti-American but I'm pro-Canadian. All those mills could be built in Kenora and Keewatin area. They are going to send our power across to subsidize a giant company whose income equals that of Ontario. The report on development in Northwestern Ontario says we can only develop by getting secondary industry here."

The mayor said that Boise Cascade, the parent company of Ontario-Minnesota, had implied that if the additional hydro power were not allowed there would be no new mill in Fort Frances. The company is presently building a $45 million, 500 ton-per-day kraft paper mill there which will provide jobs for some 550 to 600 persons.

Tariff rates have been granted O-M for the import into the U.S. of chemicals from Manitoba which otherwise could have led to a chemical plant in Fort Frances.

Mass Support Asked

In October a hearing was held by the National Energy Board to consider O-M's request for permission to export more power. Mayor Marshall asked for that hearing to be adjourned indefinitely after the timber company brought in new evidence the town had not had time to consider.

The mayor said, "Hydro entered into the agreement, possibly with final approval of the Ontario cabinet, without consulting local council. We're never consulted."

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